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WARSAW: AN ANNIVERSARY

Warsaw is evacuated in preparation for German occupation, to mark the first anniversary of the war's beginning. With Warsaw virtually in her grip, with Poland at her feet, Germany may well take account of the gains and losses, the successes and failures of the year.

She occupies ten departments in the north of France, and most of Belgium. She holds Poland, and is carrying a movement into the Baltic provinces of Russia, where she has taken Libau. She sees no enemy on her European soil.

It was were the sporting and rather leisurely operations of two centuries or even a century ago, Germany might well calculate that she had come wonderfully through the year. But against this showing of military achievement she has to admit some serious losses. She has no colony, no outpost, left on the face of the earth; no ships of war or trade on the waters; no commerce, where a year ago she had possessed an immense foreign traffic. From being a splendid competitor for primacy in the world's markets, she has descended to the state of most intensive effort to sustain herself on her home soil. From a coveted and hard-won place in the sun she has fallen to eclipse in all save military might.

Germany has astonished even herself with the demonstration of her capacity for accomplishment; for her own authorities, before the war, accounted it as altogether likely that if she could not win this war within the first year, she must be defeated. She has not won, and she is anything but defeated. Both Germany and her enemies have shown staying quality that none of them would have believed possible at the outset. All the world has been astounded at the immensity of this new scale on which war is staged and can be sustained, seemingly indefinitely.

We shall see presently whether Germany is to be the winner. If she can withdraw from the east, hurl her legions once more to the west, and finish at Paris and at Calais, where last year she failed, then indeed will she have done that which her own military leaders believed could not be possible. There were those who, a year ago, steadfastly insisted that Germany would not go to Paris. The event proved they were right; and surely those who entertained that view then are not to be convinced, short of the accomplishment, that she can do it now.

The price which a year's struggle has exacted from Germany is heavier, in proportion to her ability to pay, than any other contestant has borne. Somewhere there are today two million British soldiers, perhaps three million, waiting for the new western onset of the Teutons. There is a French army generally conceded to be the most effective in all the zone of war. They are manifestly playing the game their own way. The strategy of Joffre in the first Paris campaign has not been changed; he is going to make the enemy play the part of the grand offensive; to keep his own troops on the defensive. If it had been part of Joffre's program to undertake a great offensive, he would have launched it before now; before the Germans could be disengaged in the east. He did not launch it, but continued his "hitting" tactics, the while digging deeper into the earth and strengthening his lines across France and Belgium.

Joffre has been criticised for it, and there have been persistent intimations that Russia was disaffected because of the failure of the western allies to come to her rescue with a smashing offensive. It would be dangerous to place too much confidence in these reports; in all probability the entente powers understand each other thoroughly, and have accepted from the beginning that the war could not at last be definitely won, for them, in the east. Russia has rendered the service for which her forces were best adapted; she has made Germany spend a year getting to Warsaw, when Germany ought, on form, to have gone there before last Thanksgiving; she has taken fearful toll of German life and stores in the three campaigns in the east; she has won time for her western allies to prepare for what at last must be the decisive performance. That performance must soon be staged, and the war will come to its climax. With all the losses that have been sustained in the first year of the struggle, there is every reason to believe that every one of the major combatants is more powerful today than at any previous time. Go back one year, to the first days of the conflict, and read the best in-

formed forecasts of such a war as this. Everywhere was discussion of the economic effects of a year of such a struggle, with expression of confident opinion that these would in that period bring a decision near. All this was mistaken, as this newspaper at the time steadfastly insisted. Today the world knows. The military climax; the economic crisis is seemingly as far ahead as ever.

If a guess might be ventured, it would be that the war in historic reviews will one day be divided into three periods. The year that has passed will be the first period, during which the military might of the combatants was mobilized, and lines were laid down for a struggle so much greater than anybody had at the outset been able to conceive, that all advance calculations were brushed into the discard. The second year opens with preparation, on the whole, completed; with all parties ready for the really telling test. That test may occupy the second year with military operations of the first magnitude. It will see the development of Italy's great offensive against Austria. It will see the conclusion of operations against the Dardanelles, for which there can be but one outcome; that is inevitable. It will see political developments that may yet well-nigh double the number of nations in the struggle—with Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, the northern nations, and the United States as very possible figures in the fighting. It will bring some sort of naval issue, and it will be marked by a climactic struggle on the plains of France. There are good reasons to believe it will see a new zone of major operations opened, with the allies moving through Serbia for a great assault upon Austria. Already it is known that British forces are in Serbia, and there is persistent intimation that the mystery of the whereabouts of Kitchener's army will be solved by the discovery that it is by no means destined for exclusive use in France.

It will require perhaps a year of these supreme and wide-flung military efforts to bring serious and obvious testimony that economic weakness is at last beginning to supervene; that numbers of men are dwindling; that money is either too hard or too easy to get (according as it is kept on a gold basis or subjected to paper inflation); and that the civil communities cannot longer carry the burden. Perhaps some supreme military accomplishment will bring the finish before exhaustion comes; but the Napoleonic genius has not shown himself yet, and the character of this war does not encourage expectation that he will be developed.

How little the wisest people in the world know about the world! A year ago men prophesied that the war could not be sustained a twelve-month; yet they had no idea that it would be waged on the scale that has been laid down. The year has passed, filled with bigger things than could be forecast, and yet the issue is farther away than at the start, and these first twelve months appear in today's retrospect as largely a period of preparation!

In this war-mad world, with every day showing new accomplishments of the impossible, new demonstrations that all calculations were awry, there are two great countries that have refused to prepare themselves adequately for whatever eventuality might ensue. One is China, the other is the United States. China, even within this first year, has practically lost her independence; she has been annexed in all but name by one of the great military powers.

And still the United States learns nothing and forgets nothing.

NASHVILLE'S RECEIVERSHIP

The city of Nashville was placed in the hands of a receiver the other day, and at the same time another court issued an order ousting a group of the city officers from their positions. The town is alleged to have been the victim of a grafting administration, or rather a succession of such, and its treasurer had disappeared and could not be located at the time of the strange court proceedings.

Nashville's experience has promptly called forth peans of rejoicing from everybody that on general principles opposes all efforts to improve anything in this world. These interesting stories are pleased because Nashville was one of the big cities in the country that had adopted the commission plan of government; wherefore it is insisted that this "panacea" has been proved another fraud.

Commission city government isn't a panacea; there is no such thing as a panacea. Commission government will not make honest men out of crooks, any more than any other system will do it. But commission government provides on the whole the most effective system of giving the people real control; locates responsibility, and centralizes it; establishes checks that in actual experience have proved useful; and it has done a vast deal to eliminate the machine from municipal control. It did not effect this in Nashville, be-

cause the machine was strong enough to get possession of the new system. In very few cases has that been true under this system.

Given the right sort of a system, a town can get about the kind of administration it wants. Nashville could have had a different kind of government if it had wanted it hard enough. It appears, anyhow, that the effort to loot the town broke down, and precipitated the present situation, because features of the commission system enabled the people to learn what was going on. Better a system under which the graft comes to light and proceedings can be taken to stop it, than one under which the graft goes on and on, and can't even be attacked. It may make a "scandal" to attack the evil and show it; but it is better to have a scandal and better conditions, than to avoid scandal and have conditions everlastingly bad and worse.

RUSSIA'S GREAT PART

Russia at last may be holding the Austro-German forces smashing all along the Czar's boundaries or she may again yield to the thunderbolt drives of Von Hindenburg and Von Mackensen. But in either event it seems a fair and well advised conclusion that after a year of this war, where it is assumed that the greater resources of men, of supplies and of money are finally to determine the issue, Russia has contributed more than the other allies, and still does, to that result.

Certainly it is Russia who for months has been wearing away the human material of the Teutonic armies as the very price of their splendid victories from the Carpathians to Przemyśl, to Lemberg, to Warsaw, and perhaps, before the last word is said, further on, north and south.

The cost of the Austro-German drive into Russian Poland and Russia proper is estimated at half a million men, dead, wounded and missing. If the Teutonic loss for that movement can be reckoned so high, the long battling back and forth over Galicia in the earlier struggles of gigantic proportions must have taken at least another half million.

And just as Russia's wide flung territory has not yet been scratched, Russia's vast military population has not been dented. Russia could lose two million men, or three million, to take a toll of a million from the enemy and still muster armies matchless for size. But a million ground by the huge Russian war engine out of the gallant Austro-German fighting ranks, however brilliant the triumphs won by the sacrifice, is an irretrievable loss for the victors.

And all the while France and England also take their ceaseless toll along their 400 miles of trenches from the Vosges mountains to the sea dunes of Flanders. It is for this reason—if that theory of the superior resources in hosts of men, stores of supplies and masses of treasures ultimately wearing out the inferior resources is correct—that Russia, devouring Austrian and German armies while they win their battles day in and day out—it is for this reason that Russia, the inexhaustible of men, is in fact winning the war for the allies by dragging their enemy down in the east for the hour when France and England in the west shall strike the fatal blow.

To whomsoever may go the glory at the end, Russia's is now the great part and the heroic.

CRAZY STOCK GAMBLING

Everybody says it is useless to give warning against the wild gambling in the war stocks. But is it? It is true that stock brokers try to choke those who are in the gamble into a rational attitude; that the managers of the companies whose shares are kicked like footballs to high flight give earnest public notice that there is no possible justification for the expectation of fabulous earnings and rich dividends. It is true that financial editors have been pointing out the quite insane folly of bidding higher, many times over, for investments in torpedo clocks or flying machine compasses or cartridge tips than same investors pay for shares in railroads which year in and year out pay millions of dividends every twelve months. It is true that in spite of all that the gambling goes on as wildly as ever.

The bankers, the brokers, and the newspapers ought to keep on pointing out to those who were rational at the start, that they cannot go into this gamble at the very point where the pioneer gamblers want to leave off, without being obliterated in the crash which must come.

Of course, when the general public doesn't get drawn into the delirium to take the shares off the hands of the gamblers at sky-high prices, the whole thing must blow up. The sooner the better; for while the man whose stock soars from 25 to 250 and then plunges back again perhaps gets only maimed, the man who begins at 250 and takes the plunge downward gets killed. He is the one who should be saved; and he can be made to see that his salvation is in staying out.

PEACE DELEGATES
PERSPIRE AND TALK

Home-Made Shower Baths
Seem to Be in Lead at Today's Conference Here.

(Continued from First Page.)

domestic and international affairs. Some of the orators—the voice over the transom reveals—talk with the nasal emphasis of a character in "The Old Maid" or "The House of the East." Others have the pronounced German accent—the listener might imagine himself at the gates of Warsaw.

The serious, bulky fellow, who just stands by the door and listens without "arguing," said just before this conference, "I don't know what they'll probably be talking all afternoon."

Mr. Fowler, he said, couldn't think of giving out the resolution tentatively proposed today for they didn't seem to be getting anywhere with it. "I don't know," he said, "the wordy war raged, the munition of war, in this case, being wrong lungs and 'not' opinions."

Grangers Wouldn't Agree.

The Sunday meeting of the "peace conference" was necessarily because of the refusal of the grange delegates to adopt last night a resolution, understood to have been prepared by former Congressman Fowler, declaring for Government control of munitions plants and an embargo on shipments of contraband of war.

The grangers, who seemed to have no objection to the resolution, were called to meet with the members of Labor's National Peace Council, said they didn't intend to be rushed into voting for a resolution of this sort. The wordy war last night, everybody getting their feet wet, and the grangers, who said they represented the John Bryan German-American Educational Propaganda Association, asserted in the lobby of the Willard today that the grange delegates were a "handful of fools."

William J. Schultz, of Cincinnati, who said he represented the John Bryan German-American Educational Propaganda Association, asserted in the lobby of the Willard today that the grange delegates were a "handful of fools."

Mr. Schultz jabbed at the marble column as indicative of the unyielding nature of a farmer delegate's head once it is set.

Mindful of the unfruitful session of last evening, the chairman of the meeting announced that he had high hopes of a harmonious gathering. Then prayer was offered and the resolutions committee, which had struggled overnight to frame a resolution acceptable to the factions, asserted that it was ready to report. The chairman of the conference said the committee had got together and report ought to be adopted, etc., etc.

Out With the Press.

Then a perspiring sergeant-at-arms, waving a palmetto fan and tugging at a pair of sticky suspenders, slammed the door to end the delegates went to it unmolested by the prying eyes of the press.

Former Congressman Fowler, who appeared to be the only one of the peace conference today, said he'd make a statement after the meeting. The general secretary asserted that the former Congressman had been designated as a sort of press agent for the session.

The original ill-fated resolution called upon Congress to pass a law authorizing the Government "to take over the manufacture and sale of all instruments and munitions of war." It also called for the speedy passage of a resolution authorizing the President to issue an embargo on all contraband.

It was resolved that the plans announced with the formation of Labor's National Peace Council—headed by Congressman Buchanan and Congressman Fowler—when they met at the St. James Hotel recently it not only considered this plan but it proposed to petition all the belated grangers to accept the present war. Nevertheless, the war has proceeded.

One of the pro-German delegates said the resolution precipitated a hot discussion last night because some of the farmer delegates had strong pro-English sentiments and insisted upon talking about the "atrocities" committed by the Germans.

According to reports from behind the scenes, the New Willard ballroom (the small ballroom where the thirty or forty costumed delegates met today), the discussion took in exchange of views on the subject of the Federal Reserve System of the United States of America.

First, a German-American argued broadly against the idea of shipping munitions to the allies; then a farmer delegate, with the hard voice of a town, Englishman, said he never employed the Administration seemed to be handling the international situation fairly well and it didn't behoove the peace conference to buy in with resolutions addressed to the Administration, Congress, the belligerents, or anybody else.

Another pamphlet told of the big task undertaken by the Labor's National Peace Council, which, however, is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The only open meeting yesterday, Hannis Taylor, authority on international law and former diplomat, declared for an embargo on munitions of war.

Mr. Taylor criticized the British blockade, which is interfering with American commerce. Such illegal interference with shipping, he said, has not been

SOME DATES IN THE WAR
WORTH REMEMBERING

June 28, 1914—Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo.

1914.
July 23—Austria sends ultimatum to Serbia.
August 3—Germany declares war on Russia.
August 3—France declares a state of war with Germany.
August 4—England announces a state of war with Germany.
August 23—Japan declares war on Germany.
October 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.

1914.
August 7—Germans capture Liege.
August 26—Germans enter Brussels.
August 26—Germans take Namur (fortress).
August 26—Germans take Longwy (fortress).
August 27—Germans burn Louvain.
September 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.
September 7—Germans take Maubeuge (fortress).
September 27—Russians take Jaroslavl.
October 3—Germans take Antwerp (fortress).
October 14—British occupy Ypres.
November 1—Germans take Tientsin.
November 11—Germans take Dixmude.

1914.
August 17—Serbians defeat Austrians on the Javor.
August 23—Germans defeat French in Lorraine.
August 23—Austrians defeat Russians at Krasnik.
August 23—Germans defeat Russians near Tannenberg.
September 5—Beginning of battle of the Marne, ending in French victory.
October 2—Russians defeat Germans at Augustowo.
October 24—Russians defeat Germans before Warsaw.

1914.
November 17—Austrians defeat Serbians at Valjevo.
November 24—Germans defeat Russians near Lodz.
December 5—Serbians defeat Austrians.
December 25—Russians defeat Austrians near Tarnow.

1915.
January 17—Battle of Soissons, won by Germans.
February 6—Russians defeat Germans west of Warsaw.
February 15—Russians defeated and driven out of East Prussia.
February 24—Russians driven out of the Bukovina.
March 10—British defeat Germans at Neuve Chapelle.
March 13—Russians defeat Austrians in the Carpathians and enter Hungary.

1915.
April 9—French storm German position at Les Eparges.
April 16—British defeat Turks and land troops on both shores of the Dardanelles.
May 1—Austro-Germans break through Russian lines in West Galicia and force a retreat.
June 12—Germans break Russian lines east of Przemyśl.
June 23—Germans drive Russians from positions west of Lemberg.
June 28—German force passage of the Narew river.

1915.
January 24—Engagement between German and British squadrons.
March 10—British defeat Germans near German cruiser Dresden near Juan Fernandez.
March 15—Three allied battleships sunk in Dardanelles. Naval operations without land support abandoned.

1914.
August 28—Battle off Heligoland; British victory.
September 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.
November 1—German naval victory off Coronel, Chile.
December 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.

Murdered, Says Plate
On Coffin of Becker

Death of Instigator of Rosenthal Crime Is Blamed on Governor Whitman—No Action Is Planned by State Executive—Funeral Is Set for Tomorrow Morning.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The final preparations for the funeral of Charles Becker tomorrow were made today.

During the morning many friends of the former police lieutenant called on the widow at her home in the Bronx.

Mrs. Becker's action in placing a silver plate with the inscription "Charles Becker, murdered July 30, 1915, by Governor Whitman" has excited considerable comment.

It is said at the Executive Mansion at Albany that Governor Whitman will take no action against Mrs. Becker, for placing on Becker's coffin the inscription condemning the State's executive.

In the opinion of many people the inscription constitutes a criminal libel against the governor. The silver plate was seen since the days of Napoleon. He continued:

"The Congress of the United States has the remedy entirely in its own hands. When it meets, and it must meet soon, it has only to declare that it will levy an embargo on all munitions of war going to the allies, unless Great Britain guaranteed to the food products of the West and the cotton products of the South, all the rights to which they are entitled on the high seas."

Only by a policy of absolute impartiality toward all belligerents can we preserve the peace with all of them. The moment that Germany sees that we are dealing fairly by holding Great Britain to account for the wrongs inflicted upon our neutral commerce through her grossly illegal blockade of neutral territory, she will be willing to meet us in a just and generous spirit in the settlement of the problems now pending between us.

Germany has the easiest task in keeping the peace with us, and we should have no desire to go to war with her. Calm, wise people are beginning to awake to the fact that John Bryan was right when he insisted that we should listen to Germany when she proposed that our differences with her should be referred to the processes which her peace treaties provided.

It is said that the peace conference here will be a success.

On the same night strong contingents of the German army, supported by artillery, were repulsed each time. The next day our infantry, supported by artillery, repulsed the enemy's attack. The enemy's losses were heavy in prisoners. Toward the end of the day, the enemy's attack was repulsed near F. Piccolo, but were repulsed.

On the same night the operations for the enlargement of the Flava bridge head continue with success. We have fully gained the ground at the foot of Mount Kuk, near Zagora.

On the Carso plateau our advance line is now facing the second line of Austrian defenses east of that already repulsed. The enemy's attack yesterday on the center and made considerable progress, taking 334 prisoners, including fifteen officers, and a number of machine-guns, rifles and some ammunition.

Germany Counts Up Her Supply of Copper

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—Included in the news items given out by the Overseas News Agency is the following: "The German Government has begun a systematic gathering of figures and statistics concerning existing supplies of copper in every shape. It has been known previously that in addition to the increase in copper production, the supplies surpassed 2,000,000 tons, sufficient to meet war requirements for ten years. A large proportion of this total is available without the adoption of specific measures. Other portions of it will become available, however, by the substitution of other metals.

"With the idea of securing complete copper data to the end that systematic preparations for the future be made effective, the government has decided to investigate carefully what amount of copper might be found in the utensils, house hold goods, and roofs made of this metal."

Fresh Troops Sent to
The Defense of Goritz

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Dispatches from Undine via Rome tell that the railroads converging at Laibach are bringing up fresh Austrian army corps to aid the defense of Goritz, already thought to be on the point of capitulating to the Italian attack.

An official statement issued by the Italian army office tells of continued Italian successes. It follows:

"On the night of July 30 the enemy renewed his incursion against the Italian positions in the Val Camonica. Our outposts repulsed the attempt."

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GERMANS FAIL TO
OCCUPY WARSAW

Kaiser's Cherished Ambition Apparently Shattered by Rear Guard's Obstinacy.

(Continued from First Page.)

with the statement that "our attack is progressing." There has been no official statement of the complete evacuation or occupation of Warsaw and officials here believe that the Russians are battling obstinately to protect the retreat eastward while yielding the Lublin-Chelm railway.

This leaves the grand duke's armies the main double track line from Ivanogorod through Lukow, and the northern line which runs south of the Bug river with a network of highways from Warsaw eastward. The grand duke's sole problem, say military observers, is to hold von Hindenburg from crossing the Bug river to the north and thus permit the safe withdrawal of his entire army. Even should this problem be solved and the rear guard now guarding the Polish capital be evacuated from the German net, there is impending a new danger in the advance upon Kovno, the northern point of the new Russian defense line. Kovno is but a three days' march from the Vilna-Petrograd railway.

Germany Ready for
Reform in Rule of
Province of Warsaw

BERLIN (via The Hague), Aug. 1.—Germany is preparing a celebration of the anniversary of her declaration of war against Russia by rejoicing in the fall of Warsaw and the complete victory of her eastern generals.

The actual entrance of German troops into the Polish capital is a matter which rests with the general staff, but this can be accomplished at any time the necessary arrangements are completed.

Immediately after the Germans take possession of the city, the governor will be appointed and Germany will start reforming the municipal rule of the Polish city. Germany believes Poland, after being given a few months of untroubled occupation, will never return to Slavonic allegiance, with its notorious corruption and inefficiency. With the whole of Poland soon to be in German possession, the Germans are discussing the eventual disposition of the entire province. Russia can have it back as her reward for separate peace, but if the Slavs continue fighting to the end, Germany may demand that Poland be made into a separate buffer state to serve as a future German protection against Russia.

All preparations have been made, it is believed, for a triumphal entry into the city by the Kaiser, the Kaiserin, the crown princess, and possibly the crown prince, who will be received by Hindenburg, next to the Kaiser, will have the leading part in this entry despite the reluctance on his part to appear in public.

All military authorities believe no matter how long the war lasts, Germany will be able to hold the Vistula line and Warsaw against any conceivable Slav attempt to reconquer the lost territory.

While Germany rejoices in the successes of her generals, no disposition is shown to discount the bravery of the Russian troops despite their poor leadership and poor equipment.

English Driven From
Outskirts of Hooze
By German Assault

BERLIN (via Amsterdam), Aug. 1.—The English were driven from houses recently occupied, east of Ypres, according to the German official statement.

On the west border of the Hooze, an English advance point was captured. Counter attacks by the enemy south of the Ypres road were repulsed. The French attacked near Souchez, but were repulsed.

In the Vosges mountain region the struggle along the Barrenkopf and Barrenkopf line is subsiding.

The statement says: "We stormed the houses on the western outskirts of Hooze (Belgium) which have remained in the possession of the British since our attack of June 3. On Friday morning we stormed a point of support on the Ypres road. The counter attacks of the enemy were repulsed during the day."

"The French, using hand grenades, made vain attacks near Souchez. The stubborn fighting for the Lingkop-Barrenkopf line, at the Vosges, has come to a standstill. The French still hold a portion of the trenches occupied by the Germans. The Schatzmehle and Barrenkopf, after having been temporarily lost, are again in our hands."

The damage caused by the aviators of the enemy is unimportant. A French aeroplane was shot down near Freiburg by our anti-aircraft guns."

Berlin Announces
Interruption of Rail
Connections of Slavs

BERLIN (via Sayville), Aug. 1.—The morning papers in the second edition today, announce the reduction of Lublin by Austrian cavalry forces, thus definitely interrupting the Russian railroad connections between Warsaw, Ivanogorod and Siedlce. Evidently the evacuation of Warsaw has already begun, according to reports from Russia to England, France and all neutral countries.

Shortage of Supplies,
Says Russian Embassy

A shortage of munitions of war forced the probable evacuation of Warsaw, according to a statement which has been issued by the Russian embassy here. This same lack of preparedness, says the embassy, has become the cause of the defensive campaign of the Russians.

The statement reads in part: "A vast number of men with full equipment and amply supplied have been directed against the Russian forces in the Polish capital. On the western front (in Poland) there has been concentrated nearly the entire Austro-Hungarian army supported by nearly all the German cavalry. Furthermore, the Turks have diverted a portion of their army from the Caucasus."

"Russia has encountered a temporary difficulty in supplying her forces with sufficient arms and ammunition to fight against an enemy so plentifully equipped as Germany and Austria-Hungary."